

LOWER TAXES.

Senator Sherman on the Treasury Surplus.

He Would Apply it to the Reduction of the Public Debt.

President Cleveland's Message Defended by Senator Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—This Senate this afternoon took up the resolution for the consideration of the President's annual message, and was addressed by Senator Sherman.

The President of the United States, he said, departing from the practice of his illustrious predecessors, dropped from his recent annual message all reference to the foreign relations of the country, and to the interesting questions in national affairs, even omitting the usual recognition of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and postponing all things, celestial and terrestrial, to the consideration of revenue to be derived from the sale of the surplus of this extra-national navy. The sage he (Sherman) felt called upon to consider, to inquire whether the dangers spoken of in it were exaggerated or not, and to examine the remedies proposed. The existence of a surplus revenue has been a constant occurrence before and since the close of the war. Instead of its being a danger, it was an indication of the continued prosperity of the economic production of the country, and of its foreign and domestic commerce, and of the steady improvement of its financial condition.

When, in 1806, President Jefferson had the good fortune of a surplus revenue, he asked (in his message to Congress) to what purpose the surplus should be applied, and expressed his belief that the patriotism of the people would prefer the continuance of the impost and the application of the money to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers and canals.

General Jackson, when he had the like good fortune, had recommended a distribution of the same among the States, and a bill for that purpose had been introduced by Mr. Calhoun, had passed both houses by large majorities, and had been signed by the President. The bill, however, had frequently been dealt with by wisely by Republican administrators, beginning either by the payment of the public debt or its accumulation having been prevented by Congress from time to time by the reduction of the general tax. These simple remedies had been applied in the administration of

Each of Mr. Cleveland's Predecessors (since the war) without other matters being neglected or a cry of alarm being raised. All such reductions of taxes had been made by the Republican party. The Democratic party had not had the House of Representatives since the success of "the Mississippi plan" except for two years, and had not in that time originated or proposed a reduction of taxes. The only Republican Congress, that of March, 1883, largely reduced both internal taxes and customs duties to meet the very difficulty which now so alarmed the President.

Why had not the President followed the example of his predecessors by using the power entrusted to him as secretary of the treasury and applying the surplus to the reduction of the public debt? Instead of that, and thus outstanding as a question at pleasure, he had administration the form of the debt statement, so as to cover nearly \$30,000,000, as unavailable assets, and so, over and above, plus for nearly a year, until friend and foe alike cried out against it. If the President had not been a danger, why had he not, as soon as possible, brought his influence to bear upon Congress to provide for a reduction of taxation? And why had not Congress applied the remedy?

The Forty-ninth Congress had lived its two years and a half, and was then President of the United States. The House of Representatives contained a large majority of his political friends. They also had the power to introduce a bill, and the power to introduce a bill to reduce taxes. The only difficulty which now so alarmed the President was that of controlling the Democratic party.

Remarkable Progress Had Been Made

in the example of his predecessors by using the power entrusted to him as secretary of the treasury and applying the surplus to the reduction of the public debt.

At the close of Mr. Sherman's language, the speaker, in a certain sense, had

implied that he had not done his duty.

Employment to the Laborer

It is in every country the best mission

to the laborer.

The big example of our country

is the one of the United States.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

into the country are produced by

the laborer.

The great body of articles imported

THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN!
THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN!

TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS,

IMPORTANT
TO SUBSCRIBERS.IMPORTANT
TO AGENTS.

Which makes Every Subscription, at \$1.00 per year, and received between now and Feb. 1, 1888, expire March 11, 1889.

IF YOU WILL HELP THE GLOBE

Extending Its Circulation
IT WILL HELP YOU

To Make Democratic Voters

PUT SAMPLE COPIES

The Weekly Globe

—ix—

The Homes of Your Neighbors

The Weekly Globe

FROM NOW

Until March 11, 1889,

For Only \$1.00.

TO AGENTS. Only dollar subscribers are entitled to receive the GLOBE during the whole campaign. To all subscribers for THE WEEKLY GLOBE, with a premium, the term of subscription is one year. With the help of this generous allowance, agents ought to be able to form very large clubs immediately. Sample copies free.

All subscriptions at \$1 received between now and Feb. 1, 1888, will receive The GLOBE during the whole Presidential Campaign, and Agents are hereby authorized to promise The GLOBE from now until March 11, 1889, to every \$1 subscriber. The GLOBE each week will present an account of Political Doings to date that every Working and every Voting Democrat will need. It will give more and better political news than any Democratic weekly. Push The GLOBE. Send a list of names, to whom we will send Free Sample Copies. Form a club, and get every member of it to help you to increase the circulation of The Weekly Globe in your town. Send for Free Sample Copies. Address The Weekly Globe, Boston, Mass.

BEGIN TO MAKE VOTERS

Now is the time to begin to make Democratic voters to ensure the election of a Democratic president, and getting subscribers to the Weekly Globe is about the best way of making voters. It is the duty of every Democratic worker to help his party all he can, and he cannot begin to work too soon. Let every Democrat see that a copy of the Weekly Globe is put into every home in his neighborhood. It will be sowing seed that will bear rich political fruitage. In this way every Democrat can help his party to win. Send for sample copies. Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
Boston, Mass.

Boston Weekly Globe.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE DAILY GLOBE—One copy, per month, 50 cents; per year, \$6.00. Postage prepaid.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE—By mail, \$2.00 per year. Postage prepaid.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE—By mail, \$1.00 per year. Postage prepaid.

THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.,

512 Washington Street, Boston.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second class matter.

THE "BALANCE OF TRADE" FALLACY

In his speech on the President's message last week Senator SHERMAN said that he greatly preferred a policy which should "discourage imports and add to the external commerce."

By this Senator SHERMAN meant that he would discourage the bringing of wealth into the country and encourage the sending of wealth out of the country. But does not the bare statement of the proposition in this form reduce it to absurdity? If we bring wealth into the country shall we not enrich it? If we do nothing but send wealth out of the country do we not impoverish it? Why then should we discourage the importation of wealth and encourage its exportation?

Clearly there is something here which ought to be explained. For the assumption involved in Senator SHERMAN's proposition crops out everywhere in the newspaper discussions of the tariff question. It appears in almost every tariff speech, in Congress and out. It is the basis of the familiar and misleading talk about the "balance of trade" being "in our favor" or "against us."

When the proposition that it is injurious to bring wealth into a country is clearly stated, its absurdity is self-evident. Does not every country, like every individual, desire more wealth? Then how foolish it is to forbid people to draw wealth from other lands and bring it here for the use and enjoyment of our own people! That portion of the importation of wealth which may be set apart for consumption will gratify the desires and minister to the happiness of our own people; that portion set apart for use as capital will add to their productive power and still further increase the sum total of wealth to be divided among them. Why, then, need we fear the importation of wealth?

If we search with any diligence and candor at all for the fallacy which is evidently involved in the assumption that it is for our interest to discourage the importation of wealth, we shall find it in that common confusion of thought which confounds wealth with money. If we know that a man has much money we are in the habit of saying that man is wealthy. So common is this habit that many of us never reflect that his money is not in itself wealth, but only the instrument by which he may obtain wealth. Money is the means, not the end. It is the mere instrument, the medium by which and through which exchanges of wealth are effected between man and man. Money is not wealth, any more than an order upon a warehouse for a bale of cotton is cotton. Money, whether coin or paper, is a mere certificate that the holder is entitled to draw so much wealth from the common stock.

In considering the trade relations of different countries, it is necessary to remember this distinction or else the mind becomes confused.

Of course the more purchases of foreign goods, the more of these certificates must be surrendered. To those who are accustomed to look upon the acquisition of money as the final object of trade, it seems as though we ought to try to "keep the money in the country." But when the nature of money as a mere instrument of exchange is brought to mind, it becomes clear at once that it is folly to forbid the importation of the wealth which the money merely represents. The ultimate object of trade is not the exchange of wealth for money, but the exchange of wealth of one kind for the wealth of a more needed kind. When wealth (products) is exchanged for money, and the money is handed, the real payment—not money, but wealth—is merely deferred, and the transaction is not really completed until the money itself is exchanged for wealth. There is in fact no more sense in "keeping the money in the country," than there would be in a merchant's locking up in his safe all the

bank checks he received at refusing to get them cashed.

This fallacy stands in the way of a clearer apprehension of the tariff question among the people, the press, and the politicians of the SHERMAN school. It is substantially the old "mercantile theory," which was exploded long ago by ADAM SMITH, but which, supported by a false popular notion of the nature of money, still retains its hold upon the minds of those who have made no radical study of the question. In its modern form it might be called appropriately the "balance of trade fallacy," since we meet it in its clearest expression in the assumption everywhere made, and seldom questioned, that in order to be prosperous the country must make its exports exceed its imports. This is an assumption in direct opposition to the facts: for the country reached its highest prosperity in the years when the "balance of trade" was most heavily "against us"; and it touched the lowest depths of "hard times" in the years when the "balance of trade" was most strongly "in our favor."

The fallacy involved in the catch phrase, "Keep the money in the country," has a twin fallacy: "Keep our home market for our own productions." Together, they bolster up the position on the tariff taken by statesmen of the SHERMAN school. Without them that position cannot be maintained among thinking men. The second is as unreal as the first. But space will not permit here a consideration of what may be called the "home market fallacy."

CHARLES PALMER DAVIS.

DOCTORS AND THEIR MISTAKES.

It seems clear now that the Crown Prince of Germany is a good deal better, and there are strong hopes that he is on the road to recovery.

What has caused this remarkable change? Not medical skill, certainly. A month ago the doctors gave him up in despair. The only chance for him, they said, was a horrible surgical operation in the throat, which would probably prove fatal, and which, in any event, would have left the prince in such a state that most men would have preffered death.

The prince would not submit to this operation, and the doctors had to let him alone. From that hour he has grown steadily better.

Popular distrust of medical misinformation has grown fast of late years. In the case of GARFIELD the post-mortem examination showed that the most learned surgeons in the country were in absolute ignorance of the location of the assassin's bullet, though they pretended to know all about it. If "Under Fire," recovered by the simple process of being let alone it will go far to confirm this distrust.

MODERN SERMONS.

Nothing indicates the progress of the times better than the subject matter of modern sermons. The day when clergymen could hold an intelligent congregation by delivering long essays on fate and free will and foreordination has gone by, never to return. The minister of today, like the newspaper of today, talks on timely topics and gives his opinions regarding the subjects about which people are talking. In times of labor troubles we have sermons on strikes and boycotts; when the Chicago Anarchists were hanged the ministers gave us pulpit opinions on anarchy and socialism, and at the time of WHITTIER's birthday the character of the great New England poet was the theme discussed.

A sermon, to have any influence, must treat on subjects that possess some human interest, therefore our clergymen tell us of the duties of the hour and offer us advice for immediate use. By these means they hold their congregations and make them serve as potent factors in society. The minister who fails to comply with this demand loses his hearers and his influence is a good departure.

It was well known at the time that JACKSON was opposed to distribution, and ascribed to the seemingly intermediate course of depositing the surplus with the States the remainder of the remainder. CALHOUN favored depositing the surplus as loans with the States. MR. BENTON desired to spend the surplus revenue had been increasing at a rapid rate. In that year it was estimated that the excess would be \$9,000,000, and that this result would continue to happen for years. This surplus was felt to be a burden by both political parties, because of the recklessness it engendered, and they both cast about for means of disposing of it, and to dispose of future income. Scarce a thought was given to change in the tariff by either party.

MR. EWING proposed a distribution of the profits from land sales among the States, for a limited term, in order to test the efficacy of such a disposal of the surplus, the same to be used in education and in internal improvements. HENRY CLAY advocated setting apart 10 per cent. of the net proceeds from land sales for the 10 new States, and his bill also directed a distribution of the remainder. CALHOUN favored depositing the surplus as loans with the States. MR. BENTON desired to spend the surplus revenue had been increasing at a rapid rate. In that year it was estimated that the excess would be \$9,000,000, and that this result would continue to happen for years. This surplus was felt to be a burden by both political parties, because of the recklessness it engendered, and they both cast about for means of disposing of it, and to dispose of future income. Scarce a thought was given to change in the tariff by either party.

Instead of lamenting over the decay of the world's commerce, we should rejoice that it has improved so greatly. As yet Great Britain has more than her share of the carrying trade of the world; but we believe that Congress will give long encouragement to our shipbuilders and soon put us among the foremost nations in ocean commerce.

capital, and all the premium derived from it went to enrich the stockholders. No wonder they cried at giving up such a plum, but the effort to make President JACKSON and the Democratic party responsible for the deplorable state of affairs existing was hopelessly illogical.

What the effects of the convolution of 1837 were can hardly be appreciated by the present generation. The terms "rich" and "poor" lost their discriminative qualities, for all seemingly were bankrupt, or in a state akin to it. Many country merchants, especially in factory villages, who were (according to the custom of the times) depositaries of savings for the working people, were besieged for a return of the deposits, and hundreds of them in New England alone went under. Confidence died, and this was its funeral. It was a salutary lesson, however, and one that will stand forever as a potent warning against over-speculation.

DECREASE IN SHIPPING.

A thoughtful and evidently sincere correspondent writes to THE GLOBE asking why there are fewer vessels on the ocean now than there were 20 years ago, and wonders if the time is not coming when maritime commerce will be extinct. The writer of the letter is wrestling with an old fallacy, one that has been exposed time and again, and one that he should comprehend, if he will give the matter a little thought. In spite of the fact that the commerce of the world has greatly increased during the past 20 years it is no doubt true that there are fewer vessels engaged in business now than there were in 1868, for the simple reason that our methods of doing business have been entirely changed in that time. We have substituted large steamships for small sailing vessels, and now carry tons as easily as we used to carry pounds. One steamship now takes the place of twenty sailing vessels. A sailing vessel carrying 200 tons is 30 days going from Europe to America; a steamship does the work of 50 sailing vessels. It is therefore natural that our large fleets of sailing craft should have left the ocean never to return. They had their day and are gone. Evolution and natural selection work in commerce as well as among animals and plants, and the fittest survives, while the unfit is discarded.

The prince would not submit to this operation, and the doctors had to let him alone. From that hour he has grown steadily better. Popular distrust of medical misinformation has grown fast of late years. In the case of GARFIELD the post-mortem examination showed that the most learned surgeons in the country were in absolute ignorance of the location of the assassin's bullet, though they pretended to know all about it. If "Under Fire," recovered by the simple process of being let alone it will go far to confirm this distrust.

Instead of lamenting over the decay of the world's commerce, we should rejoice that it has improved so greatly. As yet Great Britain has more than her share of the carrying trade of the world; but we believe that Congress will give long encouragement to our shipbuilders and soon put us among the foremost nations in ocean commerce.

Editorial Points.

As fast as the Reading strikers tighten their grip the monopolists send up the price of coal.

Several congressmen are said to be sadly disappointed because they were not appointed to the committee on "ventilation."

The Pennsylvania miners say they can hold out for six months without pay. They must be pretty well "fixed."

The Indianapolis Journal (Republican) calls President JACKSON "the man from Buffalo, who plays again fortune with loaded dice."

Rev. Mr. PENTECOST declares that he will not go back to his old parish for any amount of money. He is out to HENRY GEORGE, and proposes to stick.

The Texas temperance mob that lynched three wine-bibbers seems to have acted very intemperately. There must be a "prohibition" against such things.

"It will take \$40,000,000 to run New York's city government this year." And this does not include the boddle furnished by people with axes to grind.

The Chicago policemen who were killed in the Haymarket riot are to have a \$1,000,000 monument. Meanwhile some of their heads are taking in washing.

We hope that the attempt to get out an injunction to stop the Karpis motor will not succeed. A mandamus to compel it to do something would be better.

Count de SPONCEY has been appointed minister to the United States from Denmark. He is probably coming over here to teach us how to play "copenhagen."

The fact that Mr. BARNUM will sell his collection to the Karpis motor will not succeed. A mandamus to compel it to do something would be better.

Count de SPONCEY has been appointed minister to the United States from Denmark. He is probably coming over here to teach us how to play "copenhagen."

Senator EVANS says he will vote for the opposition "very foolish."

The New York Herald: It is more probable that De Lassus' Panama ditch, if it is ever finished, will not be big enough to hold all the poor fellows who have died while digging it.

Chief ASTRON of the Brotherhood of Engineers says he knows nothing about the big strike save what he sees in the papers. The miners and the coal miners are to strike for such a sum of money as the miners demand.

Both "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," with the Magazine, Sunshine for Little Children, are given with THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year for \$1.30; six months

90 cents.

BROWN EYES AND BLUE EYES.

The present Congress will have to provide for the census of 1890. And a nation chastened by long suffering will venture to hope that its results will be published before the census of 1900 makes them chestnut.

The fact that Mr. BARNUM will sell his collection to the Karpis motor will not succeed. A mandamus to compel it to do something would be better.

Count de SPONCEY has been appointed minister to the United States from Denmark. He is probably coming over here to teach us how to play "copenhagen."

Senator EVANS says he will vote for the opposition "very foolish."

The New York Herald: It is more probable that De Lassus' Panama ditch, if it is ever finished, will not be big enough to hold all the poor fellows who have died while digging it.

Chief ASTRON of the Brotherhood of Engineers says he knows nothing about the big strike save what he sees in the papers. The miners and the coal miners are to strike for such a sum of money as the miners demand.

Both "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," with the Magazine, Sunshine for Little Children, are given with THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year for \$1.30; six months

90 cents.

BROWN EYES.

The mother watches every expression and movement of the babe to discover its first dawning intelligence, and with no less solicitude numbers each smile and each turn of the hand and the foot in its growth.

The New York Herald: It is more probable that De Lassus' Panama ditch, if it is ever finished, will not be big enough to hold all the poor fellows who have died while digging it.

Chief ASTRON of the Brotherhood of Engineers says he knows nothing about the big strike save what he sees in the papers. The miners and the coal miners are to strike for such a sum of money as the miners demand.

Both "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," with the Magazine, Sunshine for Little Children, are given with THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year for \$1.30; six months

90 cents.

BROWN EYES.

The mother watches every expression and movement of the babe to discover its first dawning intelligence, and with no less solicitude numbers each smile and each turn of the hand and the foot in its growth.

The New York Herald: It is more probable that De Lassus' Panama ditch, if it is ever finished, will not be big enough to hold all the poor fellows who have died while digging it.

Chief ASTRON of the Brotherhood of Engineers says he knows nothing about the big strike save what he sees in the papers. The miners and the coal miners are to strike for such a sum of money as the miners demand.

Both "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," with the Magazine, Sunshine for Little Children, are given with THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year for \$1.30; six months

90 cents.

BROWN EYES.

The mother watches every expression and movement of the babe to discover its first dawning intelligence, and with no less solicitude numbers each smile and each turn of the hand and the foot in its growth.

The New York Herald: It is more probable that De Lassus' Panama ditch, if it is ever finished, will not be big enough to hold all the poor fellows who have died while digging it.

SHORT MEN

Told How They May Grow
Taller

By that Famous Scientist, Professor R. A. Proctor.

Growth Increased by Certain Kinds of Exercise.

Why Kentuckians Are of Superior Height.

Interesting Facts About the Inheritance of Stature.

(Copyrighted, 1887, by the Author.)

There are many who regard certain sayings in the Bible as injunctions to men to attempt no advance and to make no researches. When they read the words, "The poor we have always with you; they are prepared to teach that any attempts to raise the poor from poverty are necessarily sinful."

Because Christ told his hearers, with most perfect truth, that they could not tell whence the wind came or whither it went, the attempts of men like Maury and Myer to track the courses of the winds are to be regarded as a sort of rebellion against the will of Him who is poetically described in the Bible as holding the winds in the hollow of his hand. Christ asked, in like manner, "Is it not in your power to say to this mountain, 'Be thou removed,' and it would go?"

Some record the growth of each and every person as something predetermined and predetermined, which can in no way be affected by careful thought as to diet, exercise and place of abode, to say nothing of the principle of selection by which later generations may be modified and great grandchildren grow greater by inheriting in concentrated degree the greater stature of their male and female progenitors.

Yet, at a first view, there seems no reason why stature should not be increased as well as the size of the chest at the birth of the individual limbs. It is true that the action of the chest in the action of inferior organs is called directly into play to increase the span of the chest-enclosing bones and in teguments by mechanical action, while in developing girth of limbs the flesh is increased on which exercise and food appear to act more directly than they can be expected to act on the bones, and especially on the bones of the head.

Exercise is generally taken without any direct reference to the increase of height. Thus it often happens that the gymnasts feebly indulged in tend rather to favor growth.

If records of the growth of young people were carefully kept, I believe it would be found that marked increase of the rate of growth was always accompanied with marked increase of the height. This is a point, however, on which I shall have more particularly to dwell in my next paper on the lottery of fortune.

That applies particularly to the lifting of heavy weights, as in the case of the exercises of all exercises which tend to increase the supporting power of the spine and the leg bones, even though they may be exercises primarily directed to increase the muscular power of the arms.

Pulling exercises, though they tend to increase the development of the arms in length as well as girth (round the fore arm), do not on the whole favor the development of the legs.

Sailors, who swim boyishly upwards are much employed in pulling and hauling, are on the average short men, though often well developed lower limbs, and are on the average taller than other classes.

Exercises intended to develop height should be guided by the principles thus suggested. A sufficient time should be devoted each day to exercises for the legs, but tending to stretch them not (chiefly at any rate) to increase their supporting power.

The simplest exercises, such as those for the development of the legs, are those approved fashion with white cravat and gloves, and worn a dainty little eyeglass. His face was extremely handsome—a trifle too pale, however, for a young man.

Thus, though he was not very tall, he bore the expression of a quiet resolution to compensate for his want of height by his great personal charm.

The circumstance alone was enough to dismisse the stranger unceasingly; now he had the keenest desire to see him.

"Tell the gentleman to come in," he said, addressing a waiter.

In a moment the seven gay youths saw the arrival of a young man, hat in hand, rather below medium height, who saluted all present with a graceful bow and in a pleasant manner.

He was a young man, however, who was engaged in such walking, running, leaping and the like, acquire well developed lower limbs, and are on the average taller than other classes.

The strangest evidence we have on this point is that afforded by the experiments of Bishop Berkeley according to the record of the author of "George's Saintilis" (one of Watson's "Philosophical Survey of Ireland").

The right reverend gentleman took a poor orphan named Magrath and fed him with certain mucilaginous foods and liquors—according to Virey—which were specially selected to increase his height. The result was successful in one sense, since at the age of 16 Magrath was 7 feet high and still growing. But in another sense the result was less satisfactory, for from about the age of 16 Magrath, though still a growing boy, began to show all the signs of old age, and he died a dotard at 20, having grown by that time to a height—or, rather, a length—of 7 feet 8 inches. How Bishop Berkeley's Episcopal conscience was affected by the result of his experiments history says not.

We naturally feel less interest in considering the exceptional growth of giants when we note that every record instance of giant growth is now known to be the sign of a weak constitution, though often possessing marvellous muscular strength.

Dwarfs, on the contrary, have usually been full of vitality. Geoffrey St. Hilaire, after remarking that giants are usually of a lymphatic temperament, often deformed,

Weak Voiced and Short Lived, proceeds to note such cases among dwarfs as that of Borowski, (or Boruslawski) who attained the ripe old age of 90, though he cannot be said to have lived long, and of the lady, Therese. Sowray, mentioned by Virey, who, at the age of 73, was bright and gay, and danced her two feet 11 inches with admirable agility a la mode de son pays.

This contrast between the average vitality of giants and dwarfs suggests the consideration that possibly the regimen suited to promote growth may not tend to increase vitality. I think, however, we may dismiss the doubt thus suggested, explaining the weakness of giants as due to their excessive bulk, not to the conditions under which they live, as is often the case.

Similar conditions, resulting only in tallness, not in gigantic proportions, would probably not impair vitality. At any rate, in regions where men are taller than the average it has not been observed that they are wanting in vitality.

Among these tales of men of some, perhaps, are not of interest in connection with my present subject, because manife stances of their great height to inheritance. When we see men of tall stature developed negroes, for example, living close by the regions occupied by such dwarfed races as the Akkas and Obongos we perceive that the difference of height must be due to difference of race, not to peculiarities in the place of abode.

With regard to the inheritance of nature, Mr. Galton's researches seem to show decisively that while the influence of heredity in this respect is marked, it is not nearly so decisive as has been commonly supposed, so far as the results of his experiments go.

It is to be remembered that shapeliness means general fitness and serviceableness, and that the strength of a chain is that of its weakest link, the importance of this consideration will be recognized, but "Buny's bearing of this observation," as I found it, in the application of the principle of selection to the young lady, the young lady to talk about her home, and then, at an opportune time, casually produces from his pocket a copy of her favorite local paper.

"How He Woos the Western Belles,"

A young man who prides himself on being a lady-hunter has patented a new idea, which he is now working for all there is in it, and will continue to do so if the newspapers, which are unwilling accomplices, do not take stringent measures to suppress him. His scheme is to carefully examine the "personal and society" column of the paper (at least a day or two) and make note of the names of ladies who are visiting the land where he has the entree. He then hires himself to a newspaper office, where he selects those that suit his purpose and secures the consent of the editor to carry them away. In his leisure moments and all, and in this way becomes acquainted with the names of streets, persons, and all, and happens in the course of time with the young woman he desires.

"How did you come to the knowledge of all these things?" asked the editor.

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning, your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune smiled on you, and you were a success in all your undertakings."

"I am sorry to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning

